

ACCESSION NR: AT4045001

S/3110/64/000/051/0117/0121

AUTHOR: Kalinina, L. B.

TITLE: Chemical-spectral method for the determination of microamounts of nickel and cobalt in luminophor-pure zinc selenide

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii. Trudy*, no. 51, 1964. Khimiya i tekhnologiya lyuminoforov (Chemistry and technology of luminophors), 117-121

TOPIC TAGS: zinc selenide, luminophore, nickel determination, cobalt determination, microanalysis, spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: A method is described for determining microquantities of Ni and Co by precipitation with sodium diethyldithiocarbamate followed by extraction of the organometallic complex solvents and spectroscopy at 3050,82 and 3044.00 Å, respectively, using the ISP-28 spectrograph. The zinc selenide is dissolved in concentrated HNO₃, evaporated twice with water, cooled and 25% ammonia is added to raise the pH to 10; a 2% solution of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate is then added, the precipitate formed is extracted twice with chloroform, which is removed by evaporation, and the dry residue is heated for 30 minutes

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at 900C. The baked precipitate is dissolved in 1:1 HCl, which is removed by evaporation. The chlorides are dissolved in double-distilled water containing 1 drop of 1:1 HCl per 0.6 ml of H₂O, and are subjected to spectral analysis in an electric arc at a direct current of 8 amperes. Control studies showed that benzene, but not carbon tetrachloride, can be used instead of chloroform, that the temperature has no significant effect on the concentration procedure, and that the ammonia is essential. The sensitivity of this method is 60 times and 20 times higher for Co and Ni, respectively, than that of the simple spectral method, attaining values of $6 \times 10^{-6}\%$ for Co and $1 \times 10^{-5}\%$ for Ni. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, QP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card. 2/2

KALININA, L. F.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Some data on hypoxia in pregnant women". Khar'kov, 1958. 11 pp (Khar'kov Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 156)

KALININA. L. G. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Dynamics of the restoration of liver functions in cases of Botkin's disease." Ashkhabad, 1957. 14 pp (Turkmen State Med Inst im I. V. Stalin), 250 copies (KL, 45-57, 99)

-26-

KALININA, L.G.

Role of speech in the execution of simple actions by children
in the second year of life. Vop. psichol. 6 no.4:93-102
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy institut usovremenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(Learning, Psychology)

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1958, 573

Author : Kalinina, L.I.

Inst : Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and
Sera

Title : Distribution and Treatment-Prophylaxis of Anti-Grippe
Sera.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957, 9,
41-53

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MARENKOVA, S.S.; KALININA, L.I

New strains of influenza virus. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:411-416 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)
1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i sывороток
imeni I.I. Mechnikova.
(INFLUENZA VIRUSES)

KALININA, L. I.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Experimental materials on the preparation of grippe antigens and anti-grippe serums." Moscow, 1961. 16 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR); number cf copies not given; list of author's works at end of text (10 entries); price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 224)

KALININA, L.I.

Means of increasing the activity of anti-influenza serum.
Virovirus. No. 3 Sp-01 - 163.

(X'RA 17:10)

ACC NR: AP6025924

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/004/0706/0713

AUTHOR: Modenov, V. P. (Moscow); Kalinina, L. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Design of a circular waveguide with variable anisotropic occupation

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 4,
706-713

TOPIC TAGS: circular waveguide, differential equation solution, Maxwell equation,
approximate solution

ABSTRACT: The authors attempt a methodical analysis and explanation of the nature of the computational error occurring when solving the initial waveguide problem by computer. The mathematical statement of the problem consists in determining in an irregular sector $0 \leq z \leq d$ of a variably and anisotropically occupied waveguide the solution of a Maxwell system of equations which must satisfy (1) the boundary condition of equality to zero of the tangential component of the strength of an electrical field on a lateral surface of the waveguide, (2) the conditions of conjugacy comprising continuous tangential components of the electrical and magnetic fields on the boundaries of the anisotropically occupied sector, and (3) the conditions of emission and excitation in regular sectors when there are no perpendicular waves coming from infinity except incident ones. The basic algorithm for constructing the approximate

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UDC: 517.9:621.372.8

ACC NR: AP6025924

solution of the given problem is to change it from a boundary value problem for equations in partial derivatives to one for a finite system of ordinary differential equations (to the waveguide system). The method of differential chasing was used in the computer to solve the boundary value problem for the waveguide system. The error of this method is determined by order of the finite system, accuracy of integration, and accuracy with which its coefficients are found. The authors express their gratitude to A. G. Sveshnikov for his consideration in the work. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 12 / SUBM DATE: 12Aug65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

KALININA, L.M.

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, A.Ya., Pafomova, L.A., Kalinina, L.M. 32-12-40/71

TITLE: Ceramic Semiconductor Heaters (Keramicheskkiye poluprovodnikovyye nagrevateli).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1497-1498 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As ceramic semiconductors produced from lead dioxide possess high electric conductivity, an investigation was carried out with a view of finding out what influence is exercised by admixtures to this material of various semiconductive oxides and some of their compounds with respect to conductivity properties. The highest degree of electric conductivity at room temperature was found to exist in the composition containing 96% SnO_2 , 2% CuO and 2% Sb_2O_3 . Such a mixture was pulverized in a porcelain grinding machine and put through a sieve. The lead dioxide was previously heated red hot at 1100-1200°, whereas the copper oxide was used in form of fine crystalline powder. This mixture of powder was kneaded together by the admixture of 5% of water to a pulp and formed into a briquette. The latter is dried for 2 hours at a temperature of 130°, after which it is quickly heated up to a temperature of 1000°, and heated red hot at a slowly rising temperature (50° per hour) up to 1450°. Cooling was carried

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Ceramic Semiconductor Heaters

32-12-40/71

out together with the furnace while the current was switched off. The ceramic semiconductors thus obtained have high electron conductivity. It was found that the addition of copper oxide and antimony oxide to the lead oxide diminishes its resistance but, at the same time, increases its heat conductivity. Such heaters, which are produced on the basis of lead oxide, can be used at temperatures of 1200° - 1300° (at short intervals of application of up to 1500°). There is 1 figure and 1 Slavic reference.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Semiconductors-Heaters 2. Ceramics

PERFILOV, M.A.; ALYAB'YEV, V.I.; NEKRASOV, R.M.; GRECHISHNIKOV, V.V.;
MASHIN, G.K.; FEDOROV, N.S., otv. red.; KALININA, L.M., red.
izd-va; SHIBKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Album of auxiliary skidding and loading equipment] Al'bum
vspomogatel'nogo trelevochno-pogruzochnogo oborudovaniia. Mo-
skva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Lumber—Transportation)

KLEBANOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; POZDNEYEV, Mark L'vovich; IVANOV,
P.V., red.; KALININA, L.M., red.izd-va; POPOVA, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Repairing frames and loading bunks of the TDT-40 (TDT-40M)
and TDT-60 timber skidding tractors] Remont ram i pogru-
zochnykh shchitov trelevochnykh traktorov. TDT-40 (TDT-40 M)
i TDT-60. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 76 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

KALININA, L.M.

Clinical aspects of tuberous sclerosis in children. Zhar. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.7:1067-1071 '63. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Psichoneurologicheskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'ница No.1 imeni Kashchenko (glavnyy vrach A.L. Andreyev), Moskva.

KALININA, L.P.

New books on mathematics. Usp mat. nauk 18 no.4:233-238 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

KALININA, L.P.

New books on mathematics. Usp. mat. nauk 18 no.5:233-236 S-0
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

KALININA, L.P.

New books on mathematics. Usp. mat. nauk 18 no.6:250-254 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

KALININA, L.P.

New books on mathematics. Usp. mat.nauk 19 no. 1;245~
254 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KALININA, L.P.

New books on mathematics. Usp. mat. nauk 19 no.3:252-256.
My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

KALINTINA, L.P.

Reviews and bibliography. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.1:251-252 Ja-P
'65. (MIRA 18:4)

KALININA, L.P.

New books on mathematics. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.2:267-271 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

KALININA, L. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Resins, thermosetting

FD-506

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-5/23

Authors : Petrov, G. S., Prof., Dr. Tech. Sci., Kalinina, L. S., Cand. Tech Sci.

Title : Deterioration of infusible and insoluble phenol-formaldehyde resins.

Periodical : Khim. prom., 278-280 (22-24), Jul/Aug 1954.

Abstract : In an investigation covering various types of phenol-formaldehyde resins, including resins that contain sulfonic acid groups, found that deterioration resulting from the action of alcoholic caustic is due to the presence of pseudoresites and low-molecular components, while bromine or iodine chloride destroys the resites. State that no true resites are formed at low temperatures. Compare resistance of sulfo-resins to chemical agents with that of ordinary phenol-formaldehyde resins. Five references, all USSR - 3 since 1940. Four tables.

Institution : Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Plastics.

AUTHORS: Petrov, G. S. (Deceased), Ogneva, N. Ye., Sov. 156-58-1-35/46
Kalinina, L. S.

TITLE: The Change of the Properties of Lacquer Resins Under the Action of Oxidizers (Izmeneniye svoystv novolachnykh smol pri deystvii okisliteley)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshyey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 143 - 147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Much attention is paid to the removal of free phenol and of the low-molecular products of condensation from the resins in the reports dealing with the increase in quality of the phenol-formaldehyde resins. The proposed methods of purification of lacquer resins (novolachnyye smoly), however, have not been applied to industrial purposes. In the present report, oxidizers (H_2O_2 - 5% and 30 in water, gaseous oxygen and atmospheric oxygen were used for this purpose). Technical lacquer resins were tested (7 mols of phenol + 6 mols of formaldehyde), as well as a "low-molecular lacquer" (2 mol of phenol + 1 mol of formaldehyde). They contained free phenol and dioxy-diphenyl methanes. The resins dealt with were chemically and physically investigated,

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The Change of the Properties of Lacquer Resins Under
the Action of Oxidizers SOV 156-58-1-35/46

part of them was spectroskopied in infrared light. H_2O_2 improves the properties of lacquer resins (Table 1): the free phenol, the dioxydiphenyl methanes and the oxy-benzyl alcohols are oxidized to thermoplastic resins. These resins do not loose the capacity of being dissolved, or of being hardened in the case of a long-lasting treatment with formaldehyde. These resins practically do not contain any low-molecular water-soluble compounds, have an increased melting point and higher acid numbers, but they can be dyed permanently-black. Further, it was proved that the resins treated as above readily combine during pressing both with organic and mineral filling materials. In contradiction to ordinary lacquer resins not only hexamethylene tetramines, but also formaldehyde polymers (of the type of β -polyoxymethylene) may be used as solidifiers for oxidized resins without introduction of acids or bases into the press-composition. Table 2 shows an improvement of all physical mechanical and dielectric indices of the oxidized resins. The oxidized lacquer resin has a higher molecular weight and better technological properties: more rapid hardening at lower temperatures than this is the case with ordinary lacquer resins.

Card 2/3

The Change of the Properties of Lacquer Resins Under
the Action of Oxidizers SOV 156-50-1-35/40

There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii plastmass Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im.D.I.Mendeleyeva (Chair of the Technology of Plastics at the Moscow Chemical and Technological Institute imeni D.I.Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

Card 3/3

TATEVOS'YAN, Georgiy Ovanesovich; KALININA, L.S., nauchnyy red.;
BASHKOVICH, A.L., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn. red.

[Plastics and their use in the national economy] Plastmassy
i ikh primenenie v narodnom khoziaistve. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-
pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 134 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Plastics)

KALININA, L.S.; BARULINA, M.V.

Rapid method of determining cobalt naphthenate by titration in
nonaqueous solutions. Plast.massy no.4:47-48 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Cobalt—Analysis) (Naphthenic acid)

KALININA, L.S.; BARULINA, M.V.

Rapid method for determining free chlorine in epoxide resins.
Plast.massy no.8:62-63 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Chlorine---Analysis) (Epoxy resins)

ZELENINA, Ye.N.; KALININA, L.S.; LYUBOMILOV, V.I.

Sulfite method for the quantitative determination of trioxane
in aliphatic solvents. Plast. massy no.5:57-58 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

ZELENINA, Ye.N.; KALININA, L.S.

Method of quantitative analysis of aqueous and benzene solutions of
trioxane. Plast. massy no.7:55-57 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ACCESSION NR AM4008933

BOOK EXPLOITATION

s/

Kasterina, Tat'yana Nikolayevna; Kalinina, Lidiya Sergeyovna

Chemical methods in the study of synthetic resins and plastics (Khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya sinteticheskikh smol i plasticheskikh mass), Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1963, 284 p. illus., biblio., fold. chart. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TACS: plastics, synthetic resin, linked polymerization, polycondensation, cellulose, plastifiers, chemical analysis, phenol aldehyde resin, amide resin, amino formaldehyde resin, polyester resin, polyamide resin, polyurethan, epoxy
PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes chemical methods of studying synthetic resins and plastics. The book is intended for engineers and technicians of the plastics industry and workers in chemical analytical laboratories who study polymer materials.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword -- 5
Introduction. Classification of plastics -- 7

Card 1/2

KALININA, L.S.; BARULINA, M.V.

Determination of a chloride ion in organically bound chlorine in
epoxy resins. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:170-174 '63.

(Epoxy resins)

(Chlorides) (MIRA 16:5)

KALININA, L.S.; GUROVA, S.A.; KHACHAPURIDZE, N.A.

Photocolorometric method of determining small quantities of
methyl alcohol in formalin. Plast. massy no.11:64-66
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

KALININA, L.S.; KURDINA, Z.G.

Chromatographic method of determining xylitol isomers.
Plast. massy no.2:55-56 '66. (MIRA 19:2)

13(3)

AUTHORS: Bunin, K.P. Corresponding Member
and Kalinina, L.T.

OV/21-59-2-11/26

of the AS UkrSSR,

TITLE: On the Structure of Eutectic Cast Iron (O struktur
evtekticheskogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 2,
pp 156-160 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors prove that the conclusion of K.P. Bunin
Ref 17 concerning changes in eutectic cast
iron subjected to continuous cooling at varied
speeds of cooling, was right. This conclusion was
arrived at by three experiments on the way of cry-
stallization of eutectic cast iron. The first ex-
periment dealt with an alloyed cast iron smelted in
the Tamman furnace, which contained 4.3% C, 0.2% Si,
0.23% Mn, and was encased in a refractory brick
body with a copper cooler. Figure 2 shows a cross
section of that cast iron upon cooling. The second
and the third experiments were made on wedge-shaped

Card 1/3

On the Structure of Eutectic Cast Iron

SOV/21-59-2-11/26

samples cast into iron chill moulds. Casting was done in the Tamann furnace, in magnesite crucibles. One cast iron was of low-silicon content type (4.1% C, 0.02% Si, 0.01% Mn, 0.02% S, 0.05% P), another of high-silicon content type (3.88% C, 1.9% Si, 0.01% Mn, 0.02% S, 0.05% P). Changes observed in the specimens were analogous to those depicted in figure 2. Figure 3 shows changes of microstructures in low-silicon cast iron, from the sharp point of the wedge to the base. Figure 4 shows the same in the case of high-silicon cast iron. The results of the experiments proved that, when subjected to continuous cooling at various rates of cooling speed, eutectic cast iron can have a hyperautectic, eutectic, or hypoeutectic structure. The lines of the beginning of crystallization of cementite and of austenite cross each other on the diagrams of isothermal eutectic decomposition of liquid cast iron.

Card 2/3

On the Structure of Eutectic Cast Iron

SOV/21-59-2-11/26

There are 3 sets of photos, 1 graph and 1 Soviet
reference.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dne-
propetrovsk Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1958

Card 3/3

BUNIN, K.P.; KALININA, L.T.

Structure of eutectic cast iron. Nauk.pratsi Inst.lyv.vyrob.
AN URSR 9:45-50 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Cast iron—Metallography)

BUNIN, K.P.; KALININA, L.T.

Kinetics of eutectic crystallization of iron-carbon alloys. Dop. AN
URSR no.9:1231-1235 '60. (MIHA 13:10)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR i Dnepropetrovskiy metal-
lurgicheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (Igor Bunin).
(Iron alloys) (Crystallization)

BUNIN, K.P.; KALININA, L.T.

Mechanism and kinetics of isothermal crystallization of
magnesium cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4
no.7:176-179 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Cast iron--Metallography)

KRIVOSHIBEV, A.Ye.; TAKAN, Yu.N.; KALININA, L.T.; NIKOLAEV, N.A.

Effect of anomalous structure on the properties of chilled magnesium
cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met., 8 no.7:169-174 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

I. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

Country : USSR M
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS GRAINS
Abs. Jour. : R&F ZHUR.BIOL.,21,1957, NO.6,975
Author : Klimenko,V.G.; Kalinina,I.V.; Ivanova,A.N.
Institut. : Kishinev Univ.
Title : The Effect of Various Sowing Periods on the Protein Content and Amino Acid Composition of the Beans of Certain Soy Varieties.
Orig. Pub. : Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. un-ta, 1957, 28, 29-48

Abstract : The effect of sowing time on the bean's content of forms of N, protein fractions and certain amino acids were studied in different varieties of soya grown under irrigation in Moldavia. Differences were found to exist between the varieties in the content of various forms of N (total N, stroma N, protein N, extractive N). The sowing times affected the overall nitrogen content (with later sowing there were higher percentages of N), however this was not the case in all varieties.

Card: 1/3

KRUPINA, T.N.; KALININA, L.V.

Problem of multiple progressive ossification of the muscles.
Pediatriia 37 no.12:22-24 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.
D.S. Futer) i detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy №.1 (glavnyy
vrach Ye.V. Prokhorovich).

(MUSCLES diseases)
(OSSIFICATION)
(MYOSITIS OSSIFICANS)

KALININA, L.V.

Effect of hexachloran enriched with molybdenum on the yield of peas.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.2;22-23 P '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Yelgavskiy rayon Latviyskoy SSR.
(Peas) (Benzene hexachloride)
(Plants, Effect of molybdenum on)

ANALYST: J.W. VILLE

Overall impression is mixed. In the factor of purpose of interview,
the interviewer is neutral. (S.D. 14).
(SIRA 1618)

1. Interviewer asked all the questions during route the situation
existing in U.S., Portugal.

KALININA, L.V.

New data on the genetic interaction of nuclei in amoeba heterokaryons. TSitologija 7 no.3:401-404 My-Je 1965.

1. Laboratoriya genetiki opukhovyykh kletok Instituta tsitologii
AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(MIRA 78:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110012-8

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110012-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110012-8"

Compatibility of nitroaniline with butadiene-aldehyde
copolymer. II. Effect of the ratio of the components in
the mixture on the stretch diagram of the film. L. I.
Kalinina, V. I. Alikseenko, and S. G. Verutskii (Central
Researc Inst. Leather Substitutes, Moscow). *Kolloid.
Zhur.* 18, 165-7 (1950); cf. *C.A.* 43, 1006b.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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Freedom of Information Act
by [unclear]
Released~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110012-8"

KALININA, L. Ye. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the compatibility of nitro-cellulose ^{and} butadiene-acryl-nitrile copolymers." Mos, 1967. 14 pp 21 cm.
(Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Technological Inst of Light Industry im
L. M. Kaganovich), 100 copies (KL, 24-57, 118)

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KALININA, L.Ye.; ALEKSEYENKO, V.I.; VOYUTSKIY, S.S.

Compatibility of nitrocellulose and butadienenitrile copolymers.
Part 3. Dependence of the vitrification temperature and flow of
nitrocellulose films on the content of different butadienenitrile
copolymers. Koll. zhur. 19 no.1:51-58 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti
zameniteley kozhi, Moskva.
(Nitrocellulose) (Butadiene) (Vitreous state)

KALININA, L. Ye.

69-20-1-3/20

AUTHORS: Voyutskiy, S.S., Alekseyenko, V.I., Kalinina, L.Ye.

TITLE: The Compatibility of Nitrocellulose and Butadiene Copolymers
(Sovmestimost' nitrotselyulozy s butadiennitril'nymi sopolimerami). 4. Relaxation Properties of Binary Mixtures (4.
Relaksatsionnyye svoystva binarnykh smesey)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol. XX, # 1, pp 20-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deformation of high polymers leads to a complex regrouping of the elastic chain molecules. This regrouping is connected with the surmounting of the forces of interaction between the molecules and with the disturbance of their equilibrium positions. Relaxation is the establishing of a new equilibrium condition in a deformed body taking place under the influence of a thermal movement and leading to a reduction of interior stress. In the article, relaxation of stress is investigated in films made from mixtures of nitrocellulose and butadiene nitrile copolymers of different polarity, with the aim of explaining the mechanism of plasticification by high-molecular softening agents. The films used in the investigation contained different quantities of acryl-

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69-20-1-3/20

The Compatibility of Nitrocellulose and Butadiene Copolymers. 4. Relaxation Properties of Binary Mixtures

nitril groups: copolymer 1-18.4%; copolymer 2-28.6%; copolymer 3-37.7%; copolymer 4-44.4%. The stress relaxation was measured by a Polani dynamometer. The temperature was measured by a thermoelement. The variation of temperature did not exceed 1°C. Fig. 1 shows the curves of relaxation at an expansion equal to 25% of the breaking value, for mixtures of nitro-cellulose with butadiene nitrile copolymer 2. It can be concluded that pure nitrocellulose has high elastic properties. The decrease of stress over 90 min. amounted only to 8%. The speed of relaxation is increased when the content of butadiene nitrile copolymers in the mixture is increased. Kozlov [Ref. 4] proved by experiment that there are two relaxation periods. One is caused by a configuration change of the chain molecules, i.e. a disorientation of the chain links; the other is caused by a regrouping of the molecules in the whole, i.e. it depends on the sum of the energy of interaction of all chain links. The dependence of the reduction of stress on the composition of the film is shown in fig. 2. The maximum fall in stress during relaxation occurs in the case of copolymers with the greatest amount of butadiene

Card 2/4

69-20-1-3/20

The Compatibility of Nitrocellulose and Butadiene Copolymers. 4. Relaxation Properties of Binary Mixtures

groups, whereas the reverse is true at higher copolymer content. The limiting relaxation time, τ^* , which is the time interval between two elementary acts of molecular regrouping, is independent of the degree of deformation only for nitrocellulose-copolymer mixtures containing 28.6% or over-acrylonitrile groups, i.e. for sufficiently homogeneous mixtures. For the relaxation of pure butadiene nitrile copolymers, the energy of activation amounts to 10.7 kcal/mole. This is caused by the fact that in all copolymers the local bonds have the same character. For mixtures of nitrocellulose with copolymers, the energy of activation is lower and varies between 5.3-7.8 kcal/mole. It is possible that the lower energy in the last case is caused by purely steric conditions opposing the close approach of popular molecule groups of both polymers in the mixture.

There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 2 English, and 1 Swiss.

Card 3/4

Cent. Sci. Res. Inst. for Leather Substitutes, Moscow

S/081/60/000/014/008/009
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 14, p. 620, # 59669

AUTHORS: Alekseyenko, V.I., Kalinina, L.Ye.

TITLE: Studies Into the Compatibility of Acetyl Cellulose With Rubber

PERIODICAL: Kozhevenno-obuvn. prom-st', 1959, No. 11, pp. 29-33

TEXT: An amount of 20-50% cellulose ester (acel) with 42% acetyl groups and 4.2 dielectric constant at 60-70°C was added to the following rubber, masticated on rollers: CKH-18 (SKN-18), CKH-26 (SKN-26), CKC-30 (SKS-30)¹⁶ and polychloroprene¹⁷ rubber with dielectric constants of 6.4, 10.3, 2.9 and 8.2 respectively. Plates of 1.5 mm thickness were removed from the rollers and subjected to heat treatment in a press for 10 min at 120°C; extension diagrams were taken on a Polani dynamometer. The modification of acel properties is possible by combining it with SKN-18 and SKS-30 to obtain highly elastic film materials. The correlation of the polarity of components is a determining factor in the combination of cellulose esters with rubber, independent of the chemical nature of the polar groups: the introduction of a vulcanizing group does not invalidate these regularities. In non-combined systems, the interaction of S with rubber entails anisotropy of the mechanical properties of acel containing vulcanized rubbers. ✓

KALININA, L. Ye.; MATVEYEV, V.V.; RYZHOV, S.S.

New method for making pickers for looms. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2
no.1:20-21 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Pickers (Weaving))

KALININA, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; MATVEYEV, V.V., inzh.; RYZHOV, S.S.,
inzh.

New type of artificial leather for the pickers of automatic looms.
Nauch.-isal.trudy VNIIPIK no.12:35-40 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Rubberized fabrics) (Pickers (Weaving))

L 14172-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)
ACC NR: AP6003935

WW/RM

SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0003/0012

REF ID: A6516

AUTHOR: Sukhareva, L. A. (Moscow); Voronkov, V. A. (Moscow); Kalinina, L. Ye. (Moscow); Kharlamova, A. M. (Moscow); Zubov, P. I. (Moscow); Vorontsova, O. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of elastomers on the basis of binary and ternary systems

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: elastomer, synthetic rubber, polyamide, polyvinyl chloride, ~~physicomechanical property~~ solid mechanical property, thermomechanical property

ABSTRACT: Physicomechanical and thermophysical properties of elastomers on the basis of binary and ternary systems with different ratios of polyamide, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and rubber have been investigated. The binary and ternary systems with optimal physicomechanical properties were chosen on the basis of composition property diagrams. A nonmonotonic change of physicomechanical properties of films with a certain ratio of the PVC and nitrilo-acrylic acid was observed and is ascribed to chemical interaction. It was shown that stabilization of mechanical properties of polyamide in thermal aging can be accomplished by combin-

Card 1/2

UDC: 678:01,539.37

L 14172-66

ACC NR: AP6003935

ation with binary systems. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table.
[Based on author's abstract].

SUB CODE://,07/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REP: 002

Card 2/2

L 47045-66 EWT(m)/EMP(j)/T IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6023405 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/68/000/002/0078/0634 39
38 40

AUTHOR: Belokopytova, V. S. (Engineer); Kalinina, L. Ye. (Candidate of technical sciences);
Pavlov, S. A. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

ORG: [Belokopytova; Kalinina] All-Union Research Institute of Film Materials and Artificial Leather (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plenochnykh materialov i iskusstvennoy kozhi); [Pavlov] Moscow Technical Institute of Light Industry (Moskoviy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Vulcanization of latex films for the production of polymer film materials by the ionic deposition method

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 2, 1966, 78-84

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic material, vulcanization, gel

ABSTRACT: The present investigation is devoted to vulcanization of latex gels relative to the production of artificial leather.¹⁹ Ionic deposition was used to obtain latex gels. The carboxyl-containing latex SKN-40-1GP with 3% methacrylic acid was used as the main film-forming latex. Even though with ionic deposition the gels have an open structure, upon drying there is a tendency toward consolidation and formation of monolithic films. Therefore, the main task

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L 47045-66

ACC NR: AP6023405

was to study the effect of structure-forming agents on the physicomechanical indexes of film to establish the possibility of their vulcanization in the gel stage. Aqueous solutions of the hydrates of barium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, chromic chlorides, and a mixture of barium chloride with chromic chlorides were tested as coagulators. It was found that latex SKN-40-1GP can be used to obtain artificial leather by the ionic deposition method provided vulcanizing agents are added to the latex compositions. The use of an aqueous solution of calcium chloride as a coagulator during film formation from this latex permits obtaining a coating with high physicomechanical properties. During vulcanization of films of latex SKN-40-1GP by vulcanizing agents it is not advisable to increase the pH value above 7.5. Orig. art. has: 12 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Oct65/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 ULR

KALININA,,M..

This is how we take care of our women workers. Sov.profsoiuzy
7 .no.4:38-41 Fe '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza fabriki imeni O.A.Varentcovoy.
(Ivanovo--Textile industry) (Industrial hygiene)
(Women--Employment)

OSIPENKO, T., otborshchitsa; RAZBITSKOVA, A., vagonetchitsa;
PASAL'SKAYA, M., vagonetchitsa; KALININA, M., sadchitsa;
MOSHAROVA, S., sadchitsa; SIDOROVA, S., inzh.; po ratsionalizatsii;
SHISHKANOVA, L.

Mechanization , the homemade way. Rabotnitsa 37 no.7:15
J1 '59. (MIREA 13:1)
(Moscow--Brick industry)

Kalinina, M.

Books are a reliable help. Sovshakht. 10 no.11:38-39 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Zaveduyushchaya bibliotekoy Doma tekhniki, g. L'vov. (Libraries, Workingmen's)

KALININA - M
GARMAZOVA, A.D.; KALININA, M.A.; YEFREMOVA, M.F.; KRUTSEK, T.I.; YAKUBOVSKAYA,
G.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.

Case of extensive transformation of plague strains into
pseudotuberculosis strains. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.
protivochum.inst. no.1:11-12 '55. (MIRA 11:3)
(PASTEURELLA)

MARGOLIN, I.S.; KORENDYASOVA, L.V.; STRUZHANOVA, L.A.};KALININA, M.A.

Parallel operation of negative terminals of a trolley bus contact network. Prom. energ. 16 no.2:16 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Trolley busses--Wires and wiring)

Kalinina, M. D.

KRASTOSHEVSKIY, L.S.; DANCHICH, V.V.; AVDIYENKO, T.G.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.F.;
GAK, A.M.; YEPIFANTSEV, Yu.P.; ZELINSKIY, V.M.; IVANOV, P.S.; IVASHCHENKO,
P.R.; KALININA, M.D.; KRAVCHENKO, A.G.; KOTLYAROVA, A.V.; KHUGLYAKOVA,
M.D.; LEVIKOV, I.I.; LIBKIND, R.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.A.; NAUMENKO, V.P.;
PRESHMAN, I.B.; PRISYAZHNIKOV, V.S.; POBEDINSKAYA, L.P.; POKALYUKOV,
S.N.; POPOV, A.A.; SOLOMENTSEV, M.N.; TARASOV, I.V.; FILONENKO, A.S.;
SHISHOV, Ye.L.; SHRAYMAN, L.I.; YAKUSHIN, N.P.; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red.
izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Horizontal mining in foreign countries] Provedenie gorisontal'nykh
vyrabotok za rubezhom. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1958. 342 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kharkov. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.

(Mining engineering)

BROVMAN, Ya.V., inzh.; KHANIN, A.M., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, A.A., inzh.;
SHRAYMAN, L.I.; POPOV, A.A.; KALININA, M.D.

Results of testing new boring bits. Shakht. stroi. 4 no. 6:8-
12 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kombinat Stalinshakhtostroy (for Brovman, Khanin).
2. Trest Stalinshakhtostroy (for Vasil'yev). 3. Ukrainskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii
shakhtnogo stroitel'stva (for Shrayman, Popov, Kalinina).
(Boring machinery)

KALININA, M.D., inzh.; SEMENOV, I.A., inzh.; POLYAKOV, V.P., inzh.

Use of unsheathed explosives in combination with water curtains
in a mine where there is a gas and coal dust hazard. Shakht.
stroi. 7 no.7:9-10 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i
mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.

ACCESSION NR: AP4020332

S/0089/64/016/003/0245/0249

AUTHOR: Kalinina, M. D.; Nikolayev, N. I.; Gur'yev, M. V.; Tunitskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Investigating the effect of Co⁶⁰ gamma-radiation on strong-base anionites AB-17 and AM.

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 3, 1964, 245-249

TOPIC TAGS: anionite, gamma radiation, Co⁶⁰ radiation, radioactive isotope, radiolysis, vacuum exsiccator, magnesium, trimethyl amino, gaseous product, exchange group, inert state, calcium chloride, nitric acid, carbonate ion

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made on the radiation stability of the polymerization type anionites AB-17, containing 6 and 16% divinyl benzene (also referred to as AB-17X6 and AB-17X16), and AM, by irradiating them in water with Co⁶⁰. The maximum total irradiation dose amounted to 4.7×10^8 roentgens. Before irradiation the anionite samples were changed into a hydroxyl form by a caustic soda solution and then carefully washed with water. After irradia-

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1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020332

tion, the anionites grew dark and their weight and volume became smaller. The resulting solution containing the radiolytic decomposition products of the anionites is foamy, acquires a yellow tinge, and becomes turbid because of the presence of a fine anionite fraction in it. Synthetic ionites are organic polymeric substances and are therefore affected by irradiation in the same way as are polymers. It should be borne in mind that the chemical action of the radiation may largely depend on the nature of the substance, that is, on the newly formed radicals and the probability of their interaction with the new compounds. Generally, however, the radiation stability of organic compounds, including ionites, is limited to a dose of the order of 10^9 roentgens. When irradiated with a dose of 4.7×10^8 roentgens, the relative volume of the AB-17X16, AB-17X6, and AM anionites is reduced by 35, 45, and 43% respectively. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: one

SUBMITTED: 24Apr63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, CH

2/2
Card

NR REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 012

M. /

AUTHOR: None given SOV/122-58-6-36/37

TITLE: Authors' Summaries of Dissertations (Avtoreferaty
dissertatsiy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 6, p 87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V.A. Antonov - Investigation of the Centrifugal Cleaning of Oil for a High-speed Diesel Engine (Issledovaniye tsentro-bezhnoy ochistki masla na bystrokhodnom dizel'nom dvigatele). The summary was submitted to the Saratovskiy sel'skokhoz-yaystvennyy institut (Saratov Agricultural Institute): the results of an experimental investigation of the effect of centrifugal cleaning and filtration of oil and of the effect of the additives AzNII-4 and TSIATIM-339 on the wear of a stationary high-speed engine and on the ageing of the oil are reported. Arising from the investigation carried out, it is concluded that centrifugal filtering of oil in the lubrication system reduces the wear of the 2Ch-10.5/13-3S engine more than two-fold.
Kh.Kh. Kendzhayev - The Effect of the Blunting and Wear of a Grinding Wheel on Output and Precision in Cylindrical Grinding (Vliyanie zatupleniya i iznosa shlifoval'nogo kruga na proizvoditel'nost' i tochnost' obrabotki pri kruglem shlifovanii). The summary was submitted to the Moskovskiy

Card 1/6

Authors' Summaries of Dissertations

SOV/122-58-6-36/37

stankoinstrumental'nyy Institut (Moscow Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Institute) imeni Stalin : the quantitative relations between the wear and blunting of a grinding wheel on the one hand and several factors affecting the grinding process on the other hand have been established as a result of tests carried out. The relations between the wear and blunting and the output and precision of grinding have also been found.

A.S. Yablonskiy, N.S. - Problems of Design and Manufacture of Non-circular Gear Wheels (Voprosy proyektirovaniya i proizvodstva nekruglykh zubchatykh koles). The summary was submitted to the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute): the design of a modified gear hobbing machine for the cutting of non-circular gear wheels with closed centroids is described. A fixture for machining such wheels with the help of an external master is shown. A new variant of a modification scheme for a standard gear hobbing machine is proposed. Gear hobbing machines so modified can be used to cut both circular and non-circular gear wheels.

Card 2/6

Authors' Summaries of Dissertations

SOV/122-58-6-36/37

M.N. Pilipenko - Investigation of the Operation of Roller-type Brakes, Backstops and Other Free-wheeling Mechanisms (Issledovaniye raboty rolikovykh tormozov, rolikovykh ostanovov i nekotorykh drugikh mekhanizmov svobodnogo khoda).

The summary was submitted to the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute) imeni

M.I. Kalinina: based on theoretical and experimental studies of free-wheel roller mechanisms, the conditions of static and dynamic wedging and disengagement of the rollers are established. The limits of reliable functioning of these mechanisms are given for the cases when the driving element is the profiled sleeve or the external race. Based on these studies, a new roller mechanism has been developed, free from the drawbacks of existing designs. A procedure for designing the new mechanism is evolved.

S.I. Kunitsyn - Investigation of the Effect of the Cutting Forces and the Machine Tool Stiffness on the Machining Accuracy of Bevel Gears with Circular Teeth (Issledovaniye vliyaniya sil rezaniya i zhestkosti stanka na tochnost' obrabotki konicheskikh koles s krugovym zubom). The summary was submitted to the Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Aviation Technology):

Card3/6

Authors' Summaries of Dissertations

SOV/122-58-6-36/37

the dynamics of cutting bevel gears with circular teeth of modules up to 2.5 mm and the stiffness of the machine-workpiece-cutting tool system are analysed in the dissertation. The effect of the elastic deformation of the machine tool components on the accuracy of gear cutting is established. The machining finish of the tooth profile depending on the cutting conditions is examined. The studies carried out can be used in designing machines for cutting small pitch spiral bevel gears and for predicting the machining accuracy and the finish obtained on the tooth flanks.

V.F. Afanas'yev - Investigation of the High-speed Counter-boring Process in Grey Iron (Issledovaniye protsessa skorostnogo zenkerovaniya serogo chuguna). The summary was submitted to the Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute): the effect of various factors on the speed, finish and accuracy of holes related to the dynamics of the cutting process in high-speed machining of grey iron by counter-boring tools tipped with carbide is examined. The results can be used in developing rate-fixing systems under conditions of high-speed counter-boring and for the design of the cutting tools.

Card 4/6

MOLOTKOV, R.V.; LYKOVA, T.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: KALININA, M.I.; SHERINA,
O.G.; FROLENKOVA, A.A.; BAKHMENDO, D.E.

Compounding of unsaturated polyesters and epoxy resins. Plast.
massy no.12:16-19 '60.
(Epoxy resins) (Esters) (MIRA 13:12)

KAIJIMA, M. I.

34131. Sovetskaya fiziologiya V hor'ke so smertyo. Sbornik nauch. Rabot studentov Karelo-fin. gos. un-ta, vyp. 1, 194^o, s. 21-30

SC: Knizhnaya Letopis' № 6, 1955

MARKEVICH, V.P.; KALININA, M.I.

Geology of the Berezevo gas-bearing region. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.27:
35-41 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Berezevo region (Tyumen' Province)—Gas, Natural—Geology)

Country	: USSR
Category	: Farm Animals. Poultry.
Abs. Jour	: RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16740
Author	: <u>Kalinina, M. I.</u>
Institution	: -
Title	: The Low Concentrate Feeding of Hens.
Original Pub.	: Zhivotnovodstvo, 1958, No 4, 54-57
Abstract	: If a part of the concentrates in the ration of adult hens and chicks is substituted by cooked potatoes (up to 100 g), as well as by juicy or green feeds (up to 80 g), the production of the chickens increases and the chemical composition of eggs improves. An average of 174.3 eggs was obtained for the period of egg-laying from each layer of the potato group, of 170.2 eggs of the juicy feed group, and of 168.1 eggs of the control group. The carotin
Card:	L/2

KALININA, M.I., aspirant.

Effect of a low-concentrate diet for hens on the development of
the embryo and the hatching of chicks. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.8:39-42
Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.
(Poultry--Feeding and feeding stuffs)
(Incubation)

KALININA, M.I., aspirant.

Feeding hens rations containing small amounts of concentrated feeds.
Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.4:54-57 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra zoogigiyeny Moskovskoy veterinarnoy akademii.
(Poultry--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

KALININA, M. I.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Effect of condition of feeding and maintenance of chickens on their productivity, hatchability of baby chicks, and longevity of the young." Moscow, 1961. 27 pp including cover; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, All-Union Agr Inst of Correspondence Education); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 221)

KAZHINA, M.E.

Changes in the conditioned response activity in rabbits under the combined effect of caffeine and choline. Nauchnoe. Inst. fiziologii AN SSSR no. 3152-55 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

I. Laboratoriya neyrofarmakologii (zav. - G.I.Tsobkallc) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

TSOBKALLO, G.I.; KALININA, M.K.

Effect of barbamyl, nembutal, and thiopental on the higher nervous activity in rabbits. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat 10 no. 4:605-612 Jl=Ag '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Group of Experimental Pharmacology, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Koltushi.
(BARBITUARATES) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

TSOBKALLO, G.I.; KALININA, M.K.

Effect of barbiturates on the higher nervous activity in rabbits
during hypnosis. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.1:157-164 Ja-F
'61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratory of Pharmacology of Central Nervous System, Pavlov
Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (BARBITURATES)
(HYPNOTISM)

KALININA, M.K.; TSOEKALLO, G.I.

Effect of caffeine on higher nervous activity in rabbits.
Trudy Inst. fiziol. 10:35-40 '62
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy
(zav. - G.I.TSobkallo) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN
SSSR.

KALININA, M.K.

Changes in the working capacity of the cerebral cortex
under the effect of nociceptive stimuli. Zhur. vys. nerv.
deiat. 15 no.5:824-830 S-0 '65.

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Koltushi.
(MIRA 18:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110012-8

DOKUCHALOVA, V.V., inzh.-econom.; KALININA, M.N., inzh.-ekonom.

Analysis of foundry costs and ways to reduce them in tractor and
farm machinery plants. Sel'khozmashina no.9:23-26 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Founding--Costs) (Agricultural machinery industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110012-8"

KALININA, M.S., inzhener.

Electric strength of stator winding insulation in 6---6, 6 kv
electric machines. Elek. sta. 27 no.10:59 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Electric insulators and insulation---Testing)

KALININA, M.S., inzh.; MIKUL'CHIK, A.S., inzh.

Some special features of T-4376/142 turbogenerators. Elek.
sta. 33 no.5:87-88 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Turbogenerators)

KALININA, M.T. starshaya meditsinskaya sestra (Voronezh)

Work of the Council of Nurses of the Province Ophthalmological
Clinical Hospital of Voronezh. Med.sestra 17 no.2:29-30 F '58.
(NURSES AND NURSING) (MIRA 11:3)
(OPHTHALMOLOGY)

KALININ, A.L.; KALININA, M.Ya.

Using the potential regulator. Fiz. v shkole 20 no.6:72-73 N-D '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. 29-ya srednyaya shkola, Novosibirsk.
(Voltage regulators)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110012-8

KALININA, N.

Problems of work and rest schedules. Biul.nauch.inform.;
trud i zar.plata 3 no.6:49-53 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Work)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110012-8"

KALININA, N.; KOŠILOV, S.; MAKUSHIN, V.

Problems of the physiology of work ("Physiology of work processes" by M.I.Vinogradov. Reviewed by N.Kalinina, S.Kosilov, V.Makushin). Sots.trud 4 no.9:150-155 S '59.

(Work) (Psychology, Physiological)
(Vinogradov, M.I.) (MIRA 13:1)

KALININA, N.

Physiology and hygiene of the labor in the work plans of scientific research institutions and departments of medicine of institutions of higher learning for 1960. *Blul.nauch.inform: trud i zar.plata* 3 no.2:9-12 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Industrial hygiene)